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SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 634)

Name of Candidate	Narendra Kumar Shah		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng	Registration Number	5095
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	05-11-2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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SECTION – A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. **(a)** Even though women may have equal skills, qualifications and commitment as men, they face much more difficulty in rising up the leadership hierarchy. Discuss the reasons for the same. Also, explain the importance of having gender parity in positions of leadership. 10

Women have to face enormous hurdles to climb up the leadership hierarchy despite having similar skills, qualifications and commitments because:

(i) The primary reason is the attitude of patriarchy which sees women as unsuited for leadership role. It evaluates women on different criteria like looks, submission, etc. In her book Lean In, Sheryl Sandberg argues that ambitious women is seen down upon in the society.

(ii) There are problems of lack of support ration from family and close peer groups.

(iii) The structures of society like economy

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and state are designed from male perspective. Hence, they dont taken into account needs of women like child birth, menstruation, etc.

There is an extreme importance of gender parity in the organisation especially at the leadership.

Women bring different values into the organisation which leads to greater avenues for growth and development.

A women at leadership position would lead to more representation and equal opportunity for women at lower levels.

Slowly, the structures would get moulded to be gender neutral.

Thus, women at leadership position is beneficial not only for women rather to everyone

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1. **(b)** All correct decisions are honest and all incorrect decisions are dishonest. Do you agree? How should the correctness and incorrectness of a decision be decided? 10

All correct decision are necessarily honest while it is not correct that all incorrect decision are because of dishonesty.

Sometimes there can be mistake of perception, analysis or just bad prediction. All these mistake dont intail any dishonesty on the part of decision maker.

The question of correctness and incorrectness has been the centre of ethical arena since time immemorial.

There are few theorists who argue that ends should justify the correctness. So, if a decision led to bad outcome, it is incorrect. This school is called the teleological school.

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further, others argue that the impact of decisions should decide the correctness. Hence, if a decision led to maximum happiness, it is correct. This school is utilitarian school.

In addition, Ancient Monarchy decided correctness based on the person who makes the decision. Hence, the King could do no wrong.

Gandhiji and deontologists argue that the intent as well as the impact of decision should be taken into account while deciding about moral work of a decision. Hence, charity is correct only if done for altruistic motives.

It can be argued that Gandhian method is the best way to decide the correctness of any decision.

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2. (a) Should birth control be a voluntary exercise or a government policy in a country? In this regard, examine the ethical dimensions of having a One Child Policy in India. 10

The number of ~~ch~~ child and the size of family is one of most private and personal decision. It should be left with the people who are ~~impacted~~ ~~by them~~ taking those decisions.

This is because:

① The state does not have any moral right to coerce individuals to submit to its patronizing nature regarding this.

② Child and family are not just utilitarian needs. There are mental, emotional, social, psychological and moral dimensions to a family.

③ The use of coercion is morally wrong for any-thing.

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There should not be One Child Policy in India due to following ethical reasons:-

(1) One child policy would lead to rise in female foeticides because of the attitude of patriarchy. Similarly phenomena led to highly skewed sex ratio in China.

(2) In India, sterilization would be performed only on women leading to deaths and morbidity.

(3) It is inherently wrong for the state to decide the number of child a couple should bear.

(4) State would invariably use coercive means either directly or indirectly.

It is far better to work for women empowerment, education of couples and provision of contraceptives.

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2. **(b)** An organisation consists of a variety of individuals with varying values and degrees of motivation. What challenges do leaders face when forging a harmonious work culture in such an organisation? How can leaders engender a sense of inclusion in face of such diversity? 10

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3. (a) Notwithstanding compassion and morality, it is national interest that ultimately determines a country's decisions in international relations. Discuss this statement in the context of the current refugee crisis. 10

It is stark reality that International relations are guided by realism and national interests. Nothing better depicts this, than the presence of huge nuclear arsenal in the work.

The current refugee crisis is also one chapter of this book. Europe is witnessing biggest migrant crisis since the world war II. The migrants from war torn Syria, Libya, Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan are heading towards Europe. But the reactions from European countries have been appalling. In this line of reckoning, the countries have shut their doors.

The countries like Hungary, Italy, Greece etc have shown extreme

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racial and communal response. They are under pressure from their local politics. They fear that it will give rise to job losses, economic burden and social unrest.

In these national interest, the humanism ~~and jo~~ has gone to the backseat.

It is time that countries of the world come together and chart out a more humane ~~way~~ and moral way of dealing with crisis like this and other problems in international relations.

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3. **(b)** What are the ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations? Suggest some strategies to address the divergence in ethical positions of different nations. 10

There are a number of ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations.

① Indira Gandhi termed that poverty is the biggest polluter. There are a number of people of the world who lack basic access to water, sanitation and other things of life. The climate change negotiations need to take into account their needs.

② The developed countries have cumulatively contributed to much of global warming and it should be their responsibilities to contain it.

③ The rights of species like polar bears etc which will be threatened due to global warming is also an ethical issue.

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(4) A number of island nations would be completely submerged when sea levels rise. Their relocation and nationality is an ethical issue.

(5) It would lead to refugee crisis which needs to be tackled in a humane and ethical manner.

(6) The polluter pays and technology transfer is also an ethical issue.

The current negotiations need to take into account these ethical dimensions so as to come up with a protocol which is acceptable to all of the stakeholders

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4. **(a)** Why is there a need for Performance Management System in an outcome oriented government? Evaluate the feasibility of peer review in context of Indian civil services. 10

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4. **(b)** Discretionary power in the hands of public servants is a necessary evil. Discuss. 10

Discretionary powers in the hands of public servants have been cited as a reason for corruption, nepotism, favouritism and other usual problems with the public bureaucracy. In a country where resources are scarce and the demand outstrips supply, the provision of discretionary powers allows the bureaucrats to use the system for their benefits.

But such a system is necessary because bureaucracy is an expert entity which is required for implementation of public policy. The politicians are lay men and hence bureaucrat are needed to aid and advise them.

further, their need is aggravated because in modern times, the state has

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become a welfare state which has presence from womb to tomb.

In developing countries, public servants' role becomes inevitable because other institutions like market and civil society are not fully developed.

In this background, there is a need to ~~incult~~ inculcate the values of Gandhian trusteeship in the minds of public servants where they act as trustees of people while using their discretionary powers for the welfare of people.

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5. (a) The landmark judgment by the Supreme Court of India recognized the transgender as a third sex. What attitudes do you notice towards the transgender people in India? Discuss some steps to facilitate a dignified life for the transgender people. 10

Transgender people face extreme hardships in their lives from petty utilitarian problems to extreme emotional issues. Many of them are results of attitudes of people towards them.

In India, transgender people are generally categorised as criminals by the people as if their body is a result of their sins. Sometimes, people blame it to the theory of Karma because of sins in past life.

Further, they are termed as weak, lazy and unproductive people. Their intelligence is also questioned and assumed to be fools and emotionally unstable.

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In addition, they are called freeloaders and beggars

As a result, they are economically marginalised, politically neglected, socially sidelined and forced to live in ghettos. Educational opportunities are denied to them.

The supreme court judgement is a good beginning. But more needs to be done. There has to be reservation for them at all levels.

Further, the educational content and content of mass media should be adequately changed to give them dignity. The discrimination against them should be punished.

There is a need to rope in the religious leaders to curb the discrimination against them.

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5. **(b)** What key characteristics of a person conveying a message make it more persuasive? When celebrities endorse a product, they do so knowing that their endorsement will persuade people to buy it. What duty do they have towards the consumers? 10

Recently few Indian film actors were accussed for branding a product which was ~~not~~ harmful to health. While they can be legally safe, there are few moral issues.

The characteristics for a person conveying message to be more persuasive:

(1) It should be cognitively aligned to the held attitudes. Otherwise, it won't be heeded.

(2) The message should not be too extreme or too ideal to be correct.

(3) (1) The person should be expert on that field. The advice of experts are followed and relied more

(2) The near by relatives and peer are more relied rather than face of people.

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(3) The persons who speak after personal experience are more relied.

(4) The role models are generally more relied because the target has a positive attitude towards them

(5) Celebrities are more relied because they are respected and admired by the society

The duty of celebrities towards the consumers:

(1) The legal and regulatory checks of the products should be checked and cross verified.

(2) They should wherever possible try the product or get it tried on others.

(2) They should not grossly overstate the facts.

(4) They should not suppress the facts.

While legally, it may be correct, morally they are responsible because of the love and affection which society shows on them.

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6. It is said that child labor cannot be ethical at all. Do you agree? Discuss with respect to the proposed amendments to the Child Labour Act. 10

A child lacks the agency to make rational economic decisions. In other words, he/she lacks the mental capacity to take these decision. further, a child needs to do a lot of other things like schooling and recreation rather than just working.

Childhood is an age where the adulthood of a person is decided and ruining it by indulging in child labour would surely retard the development of the child.

There has been correlation between child labour and crime when that child reaches adulthood.

Thus, in both utilitarian and ethical terms, child labour cannot be justified.

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It should be noted that even unpaid child labour like domestic help, etc should not be allowed.

Recently, govt proposed amendments to decriminalize domestic help and recreational activities performed by the child. Nobel Laureate Kailash Satyarthi has criticised this.

The child does not have capacity to decide what is right for him/her at that age.

Further, in domestic work, the load falls on girl child. So, it should not be allowed.

Rather, the government should enhance the educational and care facilities for child so that their holistic character and mental development takes place.

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7. Are emotions an inhibiting factor in effective decision-making? Discuss in the context of public services. 10

Emotions can be inhibiting as well as facilitative factors in decision making based on how effectively they are handled.

A public servants should have following characteristics so as to make the emotions facilitative rather than inhibitive:-

① Awareness about presence of emotions in themselves as well as the collegues and the citizens at large.

② The public servants should regulate the emotions in themselves.

A public servant has to face a number of senarios like riots, poverty, wars, etc. In these crucial times, the public servant should keep calm and hold the emotional response a Lack for

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effective rational responses.

(3) At the sametime, the public servant should regulate the emotions in others. Many times distressed people come to the servant for help, the public servant has to comfort them at the same time not being casual. He/she should verify all the details of the case and not swayed by emotions of others. Similarly, the emotions of the subordinates and superiors should be handled.

If all these are followed, emotions can very well lead to rise of efficiency and effectives leading to values of organizational ethos and personal ethics.

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8. What do you understand by the Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji? Why is Sarvodaya relevant for civil servants in India? 10

Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji mean that the true development will take place when all strata and sections of society develop.

Hence, he argued for work among the harijans, adivasis and other marginalised section of the society. This philosophy aligns with the philosophy of trusteeship. Here, he meant that the owners of the resources like industrialists are just trustees of God or Earth. They need to use these resources for benefit of all sections like workers, peasants, diseased, etc.

Hence, it is a very moral notion of development.

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Sarvodaya is relevant for civil servants in India because of rising inequality and presence of marginalised groups who have ~~none~~ none except the state to take care of.

As a part of welfare state, the public servants need to take care of the weaker section while formulating and implementing public policies.

Democracy has vested them with the unique responsibility to usher in the process of sarvodaya model of development.

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SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are the leader of a 5 member team that has been assigned to carry out social impact assessment of a project proposed in a Naxal area. Members have been allotted a remote village each to conduct surveys and ascertain views of local people. You are under strict instructions not to disclose the identity of respondents outside the project. While compiling data, you are puzzled by the responses from one of the villages. You accompany the point-person for that village next day for verification. You randomly pick a person from the list of respondents and ask her for clarification of the response she had given earlier. She seems confused and denies any knowledge of the survey being conducted, let alone she being questioned. You try to verify this from other respondents and get similar replies. This raises serious doubts about the integrity and credibility of the survey process.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the situation?

(b) As a team leader accountable for credibility of the survey and working on a hard timeline, what are the possible options before you? List their merits and demerits.

(c) Giving reasons, state the course of action you would follow. 20

(a) The key ethical issues are integrity, dedication to public service, and privacy of the respondants.

(b) The key stake holders of the situation are the team leader, the members of the team, the respondants and the superiors of the project who are not present in the field. The available course of action and their analysis has been presented below:-

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(i) Carry on with the survey because it is an anonymous survey and it will be difficult to cross-verify because of remoteness and naxal problem. This option has the merit of keeping the deadline. But it has a number of demerits like absence of integrity, dedication to public service, etc. It involves running away from the problem without solving it.

(ii) Censure the member who the done the survey and carry the survey yourself. This option has the benefit of fixing accountability on the member. But if the survey is done by the leader, it would lead to absence of supervision and norms of delegation. The

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work of the leader would get undermined.

(iii) End the process of survey and inform the superiors that it is not possible in the deadline:- This option has many demerits like shirking of responsibility, absence of public service dedication, and the survey still remains to be done.

(iv) Inform the superiors, call the villagers, orient them and fix accountability on the member:- The superiors should be informed and their advice sought after. They can be requested to send more members so as to complete the survey on time.

At the sametime, the erring

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member needs to be censured and the accountability needs to be fixed. The random checks should be performed on all the other villages too and their data reverified.

In addition, the villagers should be called and informed about the survey and the kind of data which they are required to give. Further, a publicity should be carried out at a number of levels.

(c) This would be the best course of action because it ensures that the survey gets done on time. The member gets punished. The option has an advantage of taking the advise of superiors.

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Further, in future, the practical problems of the members who are carrying out the surveys should also be taken into account while designing of such surveys. Otherwise the data collected would be false.

This would lead to the most effective, holistic, multistake holder and integrative approach to solve this problem.

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10. Gajendra, once a struggling film actor, was accused and later exonerated of rape charges, which the jury found out to be motivated and fake. Not able to cope up with the situation, he changed profession and moved on. Thirty years later, while his closest friends know about the incident but his co-workers do not. One day, out of curiosity, he searches for his name on the internet, and to his surprise, finds that the third entry that comes up is an old report in a local newspaper about the rape charges he faced.

Gajendra is upset; after all these years, he would like to be able to disclose the event only to whomever he wants. He has heard about the decision of European Court of Justice which allows individuals to submit requests to a search engine to remove certain results from searches on their names, and citing the same, requests the search engine and media outlet to remove the results.

Valid arguments can be advanced for making the Right to be Forgotten a fundamental right? What those arguments could be? What limitations, if any, can it be subjected to? Should there be any obligations on the search engines regarding cases which are no longer relevant, as the one mentioned above? 20

A case where a person was falsely accussed and later exonerated has done enough harm to him by forcing him to change his profession. This case has all the valid arguments for Right to be forgotten. These arguments are :-

① In this hyperconnected world, a particular information can punish an innocent as has happened in Gajendra's

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case.

(2) Further, the memory of internet is increasing and such information can perpetually hurt the person throughout the life unless it is removed.

(3) The case has proven to be false and does not serve any purpose by being remembered. It is a bad chapter in the person's history and a blot in national judiciary. Only fair justice would be to forget that data from public memory.

(4) Some form of data may be harmful to society at large, for example, only a minute percentage of muslim terrorist who are accussed are actually proven guilty. But people cite so many accusations and promote

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Islamophobia. This can be said for any other community also.

(5) Some bad chapters of history of a country ~~was~~ better be forgotten, otherwise fringe elements take advantage of them.

~~But there are certain limita-~~

~~tions~~

(6) A democratic society should give right to live with dignity forever gone.

(7) Right to privacy has also been given a status of fundamental right by Indian Supreme Court. Hence, certain private information need to be forgotten.

(8) Sometimes, data are put without the consent of the person, like MMS clips. They should be removed.

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But there has to be certain limitations :-

① Only genuine requests should be adhered to. The person concerned should make the application. State should not used this instrument to get data removed.

② The consent of the person while uploading should be examined.

③ The data which are factually correct and are beneficial to the society should not be removed.

④ Only private factually incorrect data should removed.

⑤ Data containing historical facts that could not be removed. The regimes could try to change history through this instrument.

⑥ Only limited number of request for

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a particular data to allowed.

There should be obligation on the search engines to remove such data which are no longer relevant. National laws need to be passed to fix such obligation

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11. You are the officer in charge of overseeing refugees' related issues in a multilateral humanitarian organisation. There is an ethnicity based civil war going on in a region and as a result, many people are being displaced. Hitherto, the economically better-off neighbouring countries have accommodated the streams of migrants with financial support from your organisation. The violence in the region has increased recently and the flux of people seeking refuge has grown substantially. With countries sealing their borders, the refugees are left in a vulnerable situation. You are sent to negotiate for humanitarian settlement of refugees with the neighbouring countries, who also happen to be a powerful economic bloc. However, they refuse any more accommodation on the following grounds:

(a) Drainage of resources in face of subdued economic conditions.

(b) Domestic political repercussions.

(c) Rehabilitation will encourage more influx and indirectly fuel the persecutors.

(d) Permanency of settlement in face of better prospects than at home.

What are the counter-arguments that can be cited to convince the countries for an immediate solution? Suggest some long term measures as well that should be followed to address the problem. 20

There has to be a humanistic view of the problem away from perspectives guided by nationalism, racism, communalism, etc.

For every argument, counter arguments can be given:-

(a) The refugees are a ~~source~~ drain of resources according to countries. but, they are also a source of labour power which is

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particularly beneficial for the developed countries who have ageing population.

Further, the refugees are also a market for their industries which will increase demands and improve the economic conditions of their countries.

In addition, there has not been one research where it has been proven that refugees cause economic drain. On the contrary, many research findings indicate otherwise.

(b) The developed countries cite that domestic political repercussions would be bad for them. But, the refugees would over integrate with the local population and intermingle

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with them.

The fear of negative political repercussions is only parochial view of the scenario. The domestic political situation would improve due to economic improvement.

Further, it would be unethical and contrary to established international conventions to refuse to accomodate them citing fear of domestic repercussions.

In some countries, the locals welcome the refugees.

(2) The rehabilitation would lead to a positive feed back loop for the persecutors. This may be partially true. There are other contingent measures which are taken to counter those

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persecutors.

The immediate issue at hand lies is securing the refugee status of these migrants, otherwise it would lead to humanitarian crisis.

On the contrary, if the persecutors find that the people who are targetted are getting better life, they would stop persecution. The support enjoyed by them would diminish ~~becau~~ if the ~~coun~~ developed countries grant them refugee status.

(d) Firstly, permanency of settlement would be beneficial for the developed countries.

Secondly, a clause can be put, where the refugee need to go back

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after the situation improves.

Long term solution for such a problem:-

(1) Better international agreement where granting refugee status is mandatory.

(2) Better coordination among the countries for addressing such problems.

(3) Dousing of the problems of social unrest.

(4) Educating and awareness generation on the advantages of refugee accomodation and unity in diversity.

At the end of the day, the narrow nationalistic, racial, religious, ethnic and communal persons has to die down for long term solution.

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12. You are a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) in an urban district. The forest cover in the district is as low as 11% and it needs to be increased as per government guidelines. By ecological and environmental perspective also it is imperative that more trees should be planted.

However, you find out that while there is a grant of Rs. 1.5 crore for your division to plant trees under the Hariyali Scheme, most of this fund is lying unused. Since, it is December and as per government rules all the unused grant should be returned to the government as the financial year closes, it seems you will have to return the money completely.

Also, there are strong indications from the ministry that government is mulling over a budgetary cut on Hariyali mission because most of the funds go unused. There is a strong possibility that if you return the money in this financial year you wont get it in the next financial year and even if you get, it will be a very insignificant amount.

Indicate various options that you think are available in this situation. Evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted? 20

The situation involves the questions of dedication to public service, knowledge of organization and its working and leadership of the public servant. The key stake holders are:

① The Divisional forest officer

② The superiors

~~(a) The~~ ③ The subordinates and staff members.

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Options available and their evaluation:

① Do nothing as it is already too late.

Merits: It is most convenient and realistic way.

Demerits: ① It shows absence of problem solving and dedication to public service

② It will lead to budget cuts

③ Environmental degradation ~~and~~ can not be stopped.

② Request the superiors to not cut the budget and promise action next year

Merit:- The time for planning the scheme of works will be there and a more balanced outcome can result.

Demerits:- ① The superiors may not heed to the request.

② The action is missing from the promises

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(3) Censure the subordinates for not doing anything throughout the year.

Merit:- (1) It will lead to fixing of responsibility and better work from the subordinates.

Demerits:- (1) The problem lies at the policy level and not at the level of subordinates.

(2) It will lower the motivation of subordinates.

(4) Talk to superiors, mobilize the citizens, motivate the subordinates and start the work right now.

The work should be begun right now so as to use as much money as possible till the April month arrives

Simultaneously, the superiors should be informed and requested that

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funds need not be reduced for next year because the work has already begun and the good intent would continue.

The citizens should also be mobilized and schemes which are important for them should be taken. This would put political pressure so as not to cut funding for the scheme. It will also increase the ownership of the scheme.

At the same time, the key state holders, i.e subordinates should not be neglected. They should be made part of the planning and executing process

Only this would lead to solving of all the problems like not cutting of funds, effective implementation and taking care of the environment.

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13. You, an anthropologist, have developed cordial relations with a tribal community which was hitherto isolated from rest of the humanity. Notwithstanding increased interest of researchers and media for the newly discovered tribe, you are the only person from outside whom they trust. They are ardent believers in their goddess and, trusting you, take you to her abode on a holy mountain. To your surprise, you find that the mountain is a reservoir of Uranium that can be used in your power-starved country's nuclear power plants. Besides, you are aware that Uranium being radioactive, it is highly risky to go near the mountain. You try to convince the people about harmful effects it can have and the utilitarian value that it possess for the country. However, they are in no mood to argue and politely ask you to leave. You fear that very soon the outside world will find about this and the vulnerable tribe would be displaced from their land.

(a) Evaluate the following courses of action which you can take for their ethical merits and demerits:

i. You would continue to convince the people yourself about the possible consequences and urge them to relocate.

ii. You would call in local and national NGOs for protecting the rights of the people against the State and file a PIL in Supreme Court if the State proceeds with dispossession.

iii. You would yourself tell the government and the scientific community about the reserves and let them proceed in their own way.

(b) Without restricting yourself to the above options, state the course of action that you would take and why? 20

The question involves persuasion and leadership skill on the part of the anthropologist.

(i) Merits :- Continuing to convince the people may lead to get them convinced and hence benefit to them as well as nation at large

Demerits :- It is religious issues and they are unlikely to lead to

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the convincing. Further, they have already asked to leave and may cut off entire communication and lose trust of the anthropologist.

(iii) Merits: Local and national NGOs are better equipped to take care of the needs of the people who are likely to be dispossessed. Further, Supreme Court has also proven to be a guarantor of rights of the people

Demerits:- The superstition of the people are not dealt with. Further, they may still try to climb the mountain and in the process face deadly radiation poisoning. In addition, the nation would not get access to

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the benefits of nuclear energy from the uranium and it will lead to huge delays

(iii) Merits :- The government would start mining uranium, the nation would become closer to power security and million would get access to power (cheap).

Demerits :- There is likely chance of the poor innocent tribals to be displaced and improperly resettled and rehabilitated. It may lead to discontent among them. There religious values would be undermined.

(b) The best course of action would be to try to persuade the tribals directly as well as indirectly to the

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stop insisting on going there. The tribal leaders and other influential persons could be swayed in they need to be educated about radioactivity and power.

Slowly, the religious views of the tribals would be moderated. They would stop associating the mountains with the Goddess through gradual, careful education about modern sciences

When that happens, the state should be informed about the uranium. The tribal should be rehabilitated and resettled. Their livelihood needs should also be taken care of.

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14. A junior member of staff has just returned to work after taking special leave to care for her elderly mother. For financial reasons she needs to work full-time. She has been having difficulties with her mother's home care arrangements, causing her to miss a number of team meetings (which usually take place at the beginning of each day) and to leave work early. She is very competent in her work but her absences are putting pressure on her and her overworked colleagues. You are her manager, and you are aware that the flow of work through the practice is coming under pressure. One of her male colleagues is beginning to make comments such as "a woman's place is in the home", and is undermining her at every opportunity, putting her under even greater stress.

What possible steps can you take to ensure that the work of the team does not suffer while also taking other humanitarian considerations into account. 20

Workplace is one of those structures where women face an enormous task of proving themselves to their colleagues while at the same time trying to balance their home and worklife.

Following steps could be under taken to help the stressed team members:-

(1) The plight of the woman should be communicated effectively to

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all the team members. The members should be advised to be restraint while making casual remarks filled with patriarchy which would further increase her mental tensions. This should be particularly communicated to the errant members.

(2) The team meeting should be re-scheduled to the post lunch hours.

(3) The woman should be talked to and the prospect of a domestic help to take care of her mother should be explored with her.

(4) The overworked colleagues need some help too. The management should be approached with the problem and asked for increasing the team size.

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(5) The prospects of shifting the women to a lighter project should be explored.

(6) There should be regular seminar where women's issue should be discussed.

(7) Every office should have a permanent committee which women could approach in end times.

(8) The wage components of women in Indian workplace should have certain components to look after the needs of ailing parents. Because most of the time such needs falls on the shoulders of married or unmarried women.

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(9) There is a need to better sensitize the workers towards gender issues

(10) A salary hike can be looked into.

All these steps are just minute compared to the extent of the problem. The most potent way would be slow attitude change where women are not the prime caregivers of the society and such responsibility is shared by all. This would require change of ideology from patriarchy to equality

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 698)

Name of Candidate	Narendra Kumar Shah		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5095
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	17/10/2015

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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23	10	
24	10	
25	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY FIVE questions printed in ENGLISH.
   इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
8. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS each. Contents of the answer are more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

10X25=250

1. "A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating the best of both Hindu and Muslim styles". Discuss the above statement in the context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.
"अन्य देशों के मुस्लिम स्थापत्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न प्रकृति की एक नयी स्थापत्य-धीरे विकसित हुई जिसमें हिन्दू और मुस्लिम-कला धीरे, दोनों शैलियों की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विशेषताएं समाहित थीं"। भारतीयइस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला के सन्दर्भ में उपर्युक्त - कथन पर विचार करें।

While Indo-Islamic architecture had elements of fusion of two cultures, it would be wrong to say that it was completely different from muslim architecture in other countries.

The elements of fusion could be seen when arch-dome structure was combined with the beam lintel method of the pre-existing architecture. The monuments of Hauz Khas by the Tughlaqs are fine

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examples of this.

The flower motifs particularly the lotus was also adopted by the Islamic architecture.

But there were many features of Islamic architecture which remained similar to other countries.

(1) The arch dome method and the use of lime mortar.

(2) Arabesque was used for decorating the walls.

(3) Liberal used of Pietra-dura.

(4) Airy structures with large courtyards and gardens were built.

(5) fountain was generally found in

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the Islamic architecture.

⑥ The structures were mostly religious or tombs.

Hence, there are some overarching features which unite the Islamic architecture all over the world.

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2. "The Mughal paintings represent an assimilation of Indian, Persian and European elements". Elucidate.
"मुग़ल चित्रकला भारतीय, फारसी और यूरोपीय तत्वों के समावेश को निरूपित करती है"। स्पष्ट करें।

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3. Indian Dancing has changed little with the centuries, and till date the art form is practiced according to the rules of the Bharata Natyasastra. Discuss.
शताब्दियों बाद भी भारतीय नृत्यकला में कदाचित ही कोई परिवर्तन आया है और - आज भी कला के इस रूप का अभ्यास भरत के नाट्यशास्त्र के नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करें।

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4. Business groups in colonial India were guided by a pragmatic approach to issues and this explained why they maintained a policy of equidistance from both the government and the Congress. Discuss.
औपनिवेशिक भारत में व्यावसायिक समूह मुद्दों के प्रति व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण के द्वारा निर्देशित होते थे, जिससे इस बात की व्याख्या होती है कि क्यों उन्होंने सरकार और काँग्रेस दोनों से बराबर दूरी की नीति बनाये रखी थी। चर्चा करें।

Business group in India had interests both in the British as well as the Congress. Hence, they supported both while maintaining distance from the both lest they antagonize the other party.

The main concerns of the business groups in India were:-

(1) They wanted a policy of protection of industries from cheap products of the west. Hence, they supported the demand for customs protection as well as drain theory of Congress.

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(2) They wanted that capital for investment should be locally obtained rather than foreign capital. For this, they supported the Congress.

(3) But the industries never supported the communist or socialist views of Bose, Nehru and others. In this, they actively supported the government's views.

(4) They did not want nationalization of the industries.

(5) Bombay plan was one of the documents through which they proclaimed their support for industrialisation of modern India.

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(6) They didnot support the workers and the peasants movements.

Hence, they were guided by their own interests like any other pressure group.

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5. The Treaty of Bassein proved to be a watershed event in the history of British supremacy in India. Explain.
बसीन की संधि भारत में ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना सिद्ध हुई। व्याख्या करें।

Treaty of bassein was signed between the British and the Marathas after the first Anglo-Marathe war. It was a treaty of mutual non-confrontation for 20 years. This treaty ~~led to~~ proved a critical event in the expansion of British empire in India.

The Marathas were a formidable power in the country and at that stage British could not defeat them.

Further, there was a combined opposition to the British in 1780s from the Marathas, Mysore and

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the Hyderabad.

This treaty bought time to the British when they needed it the most.

In the 20 years, the British concluded subsidiary alliance with the Hyderabad kingdom. They were also successful in defeating Hyder and Tipu of the Mysore kingdom.

In the meantime, the Marathas also weakened due to fratricidal wars and became less of a threat to the British.

At the end, they were easily defeated.

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Hence, treaty of bassein ensured that British Rej would continue in India.

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6. "The introduction of printing press in India was an event of revolutionary significance in the life of Indian people." In this context, discuss the contribution of press in the Indian national movement.
"भारत में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आना, भारतीयों के जीवन में क्रांतिकारी महत्व की घटना थी।" इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में प्रेस के योगदान पर चर्चा करें।

Printing press in India was introduced by the colonial powers but it was used by the nationalists to further the cause of ~~nati~~ freedom movement.

Numerous newspapers, journals, weeklies, monthlies and dailies started after its introduction. These were used for inculcating the ideas of nationalism into masses.

The policies and laws of the government were also severely criticised. The journals in local languages were also very popular.

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Each major mass movement was preceded by vigorous newspaper propaganda.

These became such a potent instruments that British had to pass many laws to curb it. For instance Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act 1878 to control it.

Major newspaper were Kesari, Mahratta by Tilak; Young India, Harijan by Gandhi; Al-Hilal by Maulana Azad; etc.

But the impact of printing press was highly limited due to low literacy, less penetration and high cost of printing.

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Nevertheless, it played an important role in the freedom movement.

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7. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 not only laid the foundation of Gandhian techniques of protest but also used other innovative methods. Elaborate.
1905 के स्वदेशी आन्दोलन ने न सिर्फ विरोध के गांधीवादी तरीके की नींव रखी बल्कि इसने अन्य नवीन विधियों का भी प्रयोग किया। विस्तार से समझाएं।

Swadeshi Movement carried almost all the methods that Gandhiji was to use in the later mass movements. These were:-

1. Swadeshi goods
2. Boycott of foreign clothes.
3. Boycott of foreign goods.
4. Non-payment of taxes.
5. Resignation from government service.
6. ~~Opening~~ Non-payment of land revenues.
7. Civil disobedience.

But in addition to all these, the movement of 1905 had

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many more innovative methods.

The programme of national education was one of those. All over Bengal, national schools and college were opened. Students were encouraged to leave government school and join these schools.

further, the Cadet of Corps was also other innovative method. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta was most important

In addition, in cultural sphere like Painting, Poetry, drama also there were changes. Debendranath Tagore, Rabindra nath Tagore ~~brought the~~ brought forward realism in cultural sphere

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Besides, in industrial sphere the indigenous industries and capital was encouraged.

Thus, while Swadeshi had a number of Gandhian methods, it had many other methods too. Probably the broadbased leadership, comprising both moderates and extremists was a reason for this.

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8. 'Comparisons of the Fascist regime of Italy with the Nationalist Socialist regime of Germany is almost inevitable. The similarities are obvious, but there are differences which are worth mentioning.' Comment.
'इटली की फासीवादी शासन पद्धति की तुलना जर्मनी की राष्ट्रवादी समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्था से किया जाना लगभग अनिवार्य है। दोनों के बीच समानताएं स्पष्ट हैं, किन्तु कुछ उल्लेखनीय असमानताएं भी हैं।' टिप्पणी करें।

fascism and Nazism are two extreme ideologies which are held responsible for the second world war.

There are many similarities between the two:

① Both did not believe in democracy.

② Both were opposed to the idea of communism to the core.

③ Cultural superiority was a feature of both the ideoligies

④ They both believed in violent methods to achieve their ends.

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But there are many differences two:

① fascism of Italy was more concentrated on making Italy a developed country while Nazism of Germany wanted to make it the world power.

② Nazism of Germany was expressly against the Jews of the country. fascism was not against any particular community.

③ Nazism of Germany was founded on exponential growth in economic and scientific terms. Fascist Italy did not have such conditions. It was mostly a lowly industrialised country.

But inspite of all these differences both produced remarka

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Sly the same results. The extremist idedogy coupled with certain leaders are a reason for this.

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9. Continental system of Napoleon was his single biggest blunder, which eventually led to his downfall. Examine.
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय व्यवस्था उसकी अकेली सबसे बड़ी भूल थी, जो अंततः उसके पतन का कारण बनी। इस कथन की जांच करें।

Continental System was the way Napoleon wanted to defeat Britain but it led to his own downfall.

The system meant that the countries of Europe will not be allowed to trade with Britain. Rather they would export and import the goods of the continental Europe.

But two factors led to failure of this system:-

(1) Europe was predominantly dependent on British goods. The system led to crises in many countries.

(2) British naval superiority meant

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that it ~~blocked~~ blocked at the ports. This led to stopping of all the maritime trade. Thus, European ports could not trade in ~~Conti~~ continental goods due to British blocade.

Soon, the countries like Spain, Portugal, Sweden, etc openly started flouting the ~~continen~~ Continental system.

In response, ~~the~~ France invaded these countries. But these countries formed alliance with Britain, Prussia, Austria and Russia to defeat Napoleon.

Hence, this alliance was caused due to the continental system

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which led to downfall of Napoleon

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10. Many post-communist states took the recourse to 'Shock Therapy' after the collapse of USSR. What do you understand by Shock Therapy? Critically evaluate its impact on these states.
सोवियत संघ के बिखरने के पश्चात बहुत से पूर्व साम्यवादी देशों ने 'शॉक थेरेपी' का सहारा लिया। शॉक थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इन देशों पर इसके प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Shock Therapy is a way of starting economic growth when the country is completely stagnant.

It was administered in many erstwhile communist countries because the economic activities in them was very low.

The state controlled resources and industries were given to the private players often at a throw away prices. This was done in the hope that this will generate private entrepreneurship and the consequent economic growth.

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But the shock therapy led to many negative impacts:-

(1) It led to huge inequalities in these countries. In Russia for example, 1% of population holds 70% of wealth.

(2) The economic growth was for a short term only. Soon, it led to economic stagnancy.

(3) This led to complete undervaluation of resources

(4) There were cartel formation, monopolisation, etc.

(5) It led to growth of crime syndicates like drugs syndicates, etc.

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(6) The power of state to control these private players became very limited.

Hence, the Shock Therapy has proved to be more harmful than beneficial for these countries

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11. "Globalization will end up making all cultures of the world homogeneous". Critically examine the statement taking examples from socio-cultural and economic life of India.
"वैश्वीकरण का परिणाम सभी संस्कृतियों की समरूपता होगी।" भारत के समाजिक-सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक जीवन से उदाहरण देते हुए कथन की आलोचनात्मक रूप से जांच करें।

Globalization is not just an economic process, rather it is a socio-cultural process.

The homogenising tendencies of globalisation can be summed up through 3 Ms:

1. Mcdonalisation (food)
2. MTV (fashion, dress, style)
3. Macintosh. (communication)

The overarching presence of jeans in Indian ~~country~~ can be said to be due to globalisation. Food habits, dress, style, behaviour, festivals, rituals, transport etc all are changing.

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world is slowly becoming a single village with a single culture.

Some examples of Indian society:-

① Celebration of days like Mother's day, Valentine's day, etc.

② Movements like homosexuality, etc.

③ Changing food habits particularly in urban areas.

④ Changing values inside the families

⑤ New forms of communication like Social media.

⑥ changing dress habits in line with the world.

But inspite of all these, the traditional values and culture are also present side by side.

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The hold of religion has not weat-end much while the values of respect for elders inside the family are still intact.

Hence, there has been coexistence of globalisation and localisation in India.

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12. Language was an issue that once threatened to destroy the unity of India. But India dealt with it in an exemplary fashion, which her neighbours could not emulate and consequently suffered. Comment.
एक समय भाषा के मुद्दे के कारण भारत की एकता के नष्ट होने का ख़तरा उत्पन्न हो गया था, किन्तु भारत ने आदर्श रीति से इस मुद्दे को सुलझाया, जिसका अनुसरण इसके पड़ोसी न कर सके और परिणामतः उन्हें इसका नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। टिप्पणी करें।

One of the criticisms during linguistic reorganisation of state was that it may lead to growing nationalistic and separatist tendencies. This was particularly grave in Tamil Nadu.

But over the years, it has been clearly that the way India dealt with the issue led to diffusion of those tendencies. This was in stark opposition to its neighbours like Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

India never imposed a common language upon its citizens. Every

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region was allowed to develop its own language. Constitution guaranteed that there could be not discrimination on the basis of language. Language could not lead to barring from state benefits.

At the sametime, all the regions were required to respect the territorial integrity and adhere to the constitution of India. Regular elections, education in local language and liberal attitude of the central government helped in this process.

But in Pakistan and Sri Lanka the majority tried to impose its language on the minority. Urdu was made the sole national language of

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erstwhile large Pakistan which led to national movement and subsequent formation of ~~Pakistan~~. Bangladesh.

Similarly Sinhalese was imposed on Tamil which led to violent movements.

Hence, India dealt with the language issue in a much ~~and~~ deliberative manner which granted adequate autonomy along with respect for integrity.

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13. The framing of a uniform civil code is an acid test of India's commitment to secularism and modernisation. Critically analyse the statement in the light of post-independent developments in India.

समान नागरिक संहिता का निर्माण धर्मनिरपेक्षता और आधुनिकीकरण के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता की अग्निपरीक्षा है। भारत में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात की - गतिविधियों के आलोक में उक्त कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

Uniform Civil Code is one of the directive principles of state policy of the constitution. It means that all the ~~sego~~ citizens of the country will have same personal laws in terms of:

1. Marriage
2. Divorce
3. Adoption
4. Alimony
5. Succession rights.

Presently, different religions have different personal laws. This has been critiised because it has led

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to conditions of women being pathetic particularly in Muslims. While Hindu code of 1956 is somewhat liberal, it also been criticised for being exploitative of women.

A better way would be to make uniform civil laws the events after the Shah Bano Case indicate that it may be a difficult task. But unless the conditions of half of Indian population are secured through proper legal mechanisms it will not lead to any economic, social, moral and spiritual modernisation of the country.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Indian environmentalism is qualitatively different from western environmentalism. Discuss the statement in the context of post-independence environmental movements in India.
भारतीय पर्यावरणवाद पाश्चात्य पर्यावरणवाद से गुणात्मक रूप से भिन्न है। भारत में स्वतन्त्रता पश्चात होने वाले पर्यावरण संबंधी आन्दोलनों के सन्दर्भ में उक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

Indian environmentalism is different from western one in terms of its goals, methods, membership and outcomes.

In terms of goals or motivation behind the movement, Indian environmentalism is primarily existential. The movements like Chipko movement or protest against deep trawler based fishing are for securing livelihood. On the other hand, western countries normally protest for rights of animals or

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scenic beauty, etc.

Secondly, these livelihood based movements have more extreme forms of methods. for instance Narmada Bachao Andolan used strikes, fastests, jal satyagraha, etc.

Thirdly, Indian environmentalism is primarily a women, farmer and tribal movement. Silent valley fastest is an example of tribal livelihood based environmental movement.

Fourthly, since these sections of the society are economically weak and ~~culturally~~ politically marginalised, the outcomes have been very less. The people suffer economic, mental and health impacts but

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are not able to pressurize the state to concede to their demands.

To sum up, while the west could easily get a deal on ozone depletion, the women of India cannot even get a smokeless chulha. This is the stark difference.

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15. Discuss the problems faced by workers in the informal sector in India. What steps have been taken by the government to improve the condition of workers in the informal sector?
भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की चर्चा करें। अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की स्थितियों में सुधार हेतु सरकार ने कौन-से उपाय किये हैं?

94% of Indian workforce is employed in the informal sector. The problems faced by them are humungous.

Firstly, they donot have economic or job security because the labour laws of the country do not apply to them. Hence, they can be retrenched any time.

Secondly they donot have any social security like pensions after the retirement.

Thirdly, the on the job health and accident ~~and~~ insurance facilities

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are not available to them.

Fourthly, they do not have any bargaining power viz-a-vis the employer in respect of salary hike, leave, etc.

Lately, Indian government has taken some steps for their welfare:

(1) The New pension scheme has been extended to them in the form of Swavalamban. They can also become the part of Atal pension Yojana.

(2) Accidental insurance is being offered in Jan Dhan Yojana

(3) New insurance schemes PM Suraksha Bima yojana and PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana have been started

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(4) Health insurance in the form of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is offered.

But the biggest step would be to formalize them by labour law reforms and plugging the loop hole in labour laws. which allow employers in the formal sector to employ informal labour.

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16. What are the factors responsible for high infant mortality rate in India? Discuss its implications for Indian women. Suggest steps that have been taken by the government to address this problem.
भारत में अत्याधिक शिशु मृत्यु दर के लिए जिम्मेदार प्रमुख कारण कौन से हैं? भारतीय महिलाओं पर इनके पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की चर्चा करें। इस समस्या के निदान के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों की चर्चा करें।

Infant mortality rate in India is 42 per 1000 live births. It is very high.

The biggest reason for such a high rate is uninstitutional deliveries by untrained midwives using rudimentary instruments. These lead to a number of cases of still birth and birth within hours.

Similarly lack of proper care within days of birth is also one factor. Sometimes due to patriarchy the girl child is not given proper care after birth. This leads

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to dealth.

Absence of proper neonatal care, vaccination, etc particularly in rural areas. Early marriage and poor health of the mother are also causes.

The women in India suffer from physiological, emotional and psychological stresses.

Due to high mortality rates, the women is forced to bear more child.

Secondly, the emotional stress of losing a child she has nurtured for 9 months is heart wrecking.

Thirdly she has to face the social trauma and often she is the one blamed for the loss of the child.

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The government of India has started few schemes for cash incentivasation of institutional deliveries, like Janani Suraksha Yojana.
Neonatal care is give freely through Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is for maternity welfare

Ashas and ANMs are posted in every village. Vaccination of women and child is carried out.

But, the implementation of these schemes has been lacklustre and this has defied the purpose.

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17. Even though the equatorial regions have great potential in timber resources, the lumbering industry has not developed properly in these regions. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Discuss the suitability of the equatorial regions for plantation agriculture.

यद्यपि विषुवतीय क्षेत्रों में इमारती लकड़ी संसाधनों की वृहत संभावना है, फिर भी इन क्षेत्रों में इमारती लकड़ी संबंधी उद्योग ठीक प्रकार से विकसित नहीं हुए हैं। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? रोपण कृषि हेतु विषुवतीय क्षेत्रों की उपयुक्तता पर चर्चा करें।

Major regions for lubering industry are not located in the equatorial regions rather in the polar regions. This is because:-

① Equatorial forests are dense which do not ~~loo~~ allow easy access to the timber.

② Unlike other regions, the forests in the equatorial regions are not well graded. They have many species of flora which means the lumber has to search a lot for a particular species.

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(3) The woods are dense which limit the transportation avenues. The cost of transportation is sometime prohibitive.

(4) In polar areas, ice allows for easy transportation

(5) A number of wild animals are present, like snakes, etc

(6) Daily rains also limit the transport avenues.

Equatorial regions are also not suitable for plantation agriculture because:-

(1) Hot and humid climate makes people dull and plantation agriculture requires physical efforts.

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(2) Daily rains are not suitable for crops like tea, coffee, etc.

(3) Plantation crops require winters and cold conditions

(4) Hill slopes are required and mild rains are required.

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18. "The potential of Inland Water transport (IWT) to encourage and support increased economic and social development is enormous". Discuss the factors responsible for the slow growth of IWT in India with special emphasis on geographical limitations. Enumerate some steps taken by the government in order to make this form of transportation competitive with respect to rail and road.

"अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन (आई. डब्ल्यू. टी.) में वर्धित आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित एवं समर्थन प्रदान करने की अत्यधिक संभाव्यता है।" भौगोलिक परिसीमाओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में आई. डब्ल्यू. टी. की धीमी गति से विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा करें। परिवहन के इस रूप को रेल और सड़क यातायात के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धी परिवहन साधन बनाने के क्रम में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

Some reasons for slow growth of Inland water transportation in India:-

(1) The rivers particularly the Himalayan rivers carry a lot of silt load.

(2) This leads to a lot of deposition

(3) Continous dredging is required.

(4) Rivers change courses very fast

(5) Peninsular rivers are not perennial

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and sometimes have very less flow rate.

(6) There is not much incentive from the government to develop them

(7) The Himalayan rivers in the youthful stage have a lot of waterfalls and rapid.

Government steps which are taken:

(1) Government has designated 8 water ways as national inland water ways

(2) Dredging Corporation of India has been set up.

(3) Private sector is being incentivised

But these steps are too late and too little to unlock the vast

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potential of 1 WT.

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19. Jute, "The Golden Fiber" enjoys significant ecological and economic advantages over other fibers yet it has been struggling to survive. In this context, discuss the problems associated with the Jute Industry in India. To what extent can the Jute Technology Mission address the same?

जूट, जिसे "गोल्डन फाइबर" के नाम से जाना जाता है, अन्य तंतुओं से अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण पारिस्थितिकी और आर्थिक लाभ प्राप्त करता है, फिर भी यह अस्तित्व बचाने हेतु संघर्षरत है। इस संदर्भ में भारत में जूट उद्योग से जुड़ी समस्याओं पर चर्चा करें। जूट प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन किस हद तक इन समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकता है?

Jute is struggling because of the competition from the plastic bag industry.

① Jute industry is a labour intensive industry and it is becoming costly

② Jute industry requires a lot of water for processing which is becoming scarce.

③ There is lack of technological innovation

④ Jute is limited to making bags

⑤ Its application to fashion and dress

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has not been explored.

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20. Illustrate the socio-economic significance of local winds across the world with special emphasis on India.
भारत पर विशेष बल देत हुए विश्व भर में स्थानीय पवनों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व की व्याख्या करें।

Local winds sometime carry huge socio economic significance.

① Mistral wind of North America causes melting of ice and this leads to irrigation for winter crops. It also protects the crops from frost biting. Hence, it provide economic benefits for the farmers there

② In India, the land breeze and sea breeze result is moderate climate across the coastal India. This leads to increased urbanization like Mumbai, Chennai, etc.

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(2) further, it leads to multiple cropping in the peninsular India.

(4) The local wind 'loo' on the contrary leads to lowering of activities in the Northern plains. School and colleges remain closed and in general there is less economic activity due to loo.

Hence local winds carry enormous socio-economic impacts.

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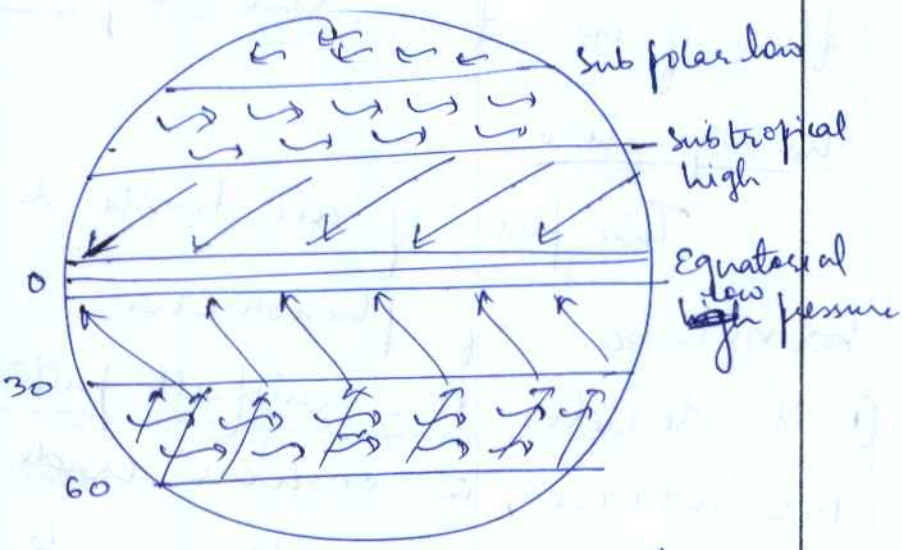
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

21. How do global pressure belts explain the formation of climatic regions across the world?
वैश्विक दाब पेटियाँ किस प्रकार विश्व भर में जलवायु क्षेत्रों के निर्माण की व्याख्या करती हैं?



Above is an illustrative diagram of the pressure belts across the globe.

The pressure belts are formed due to differential heating, convergence and divergence of air from other regions.

Hence, these pressure belts decide the direction of wind flow for

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example a low pressure at the equator leads to ~~rising up and~~ flow of air from the tropics towards the equator

This flow of air leads to a number of phenomena:-

① It decides the rainfall patterns for instance, a onshore trade wind will bring rain on the eastern coasts which an offshore trade wind will cause deserts on the western margins.

② These planetary winds decide the direction of the oceanic current.

③ weaking of these winds may cause events like El-Nino.

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(4) These planetary winds also lead to either moderate or extreme climate.

Hence, pressure ~~bte~~ belts define the direction of winds which lead to temperature and rainfall differences. This decides the climate of the region.

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22. What are extra tropical cyclones? How are they different from tropical cyclones? Why do the tropical cyclones weaken over the land after landfall?
वहिरूष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्या होते हैं? ये उष्ण कटिबन्धीय चकवात से कैसे भिन्न होते हैं? उष्णकटिबन्धीय चक्रवात लैंडफाल के पश्चात् कमजोर क्यों हो जाते हैं?

Extra tropical cyclones are the cyclones which form out of the tropical regions.

They are different from the tropical cyclones in terms of:-

Tropical	Extra tropical
(1) They have origin in low pressure formation.	(1) They have frontal origin. When warm front and cold front meet in temperate regions, extratropical cyclones form.
(2) They move from ~~east~~ east to west	(2) They move from west to east.
(3) They require a supply of warm water	(3) They dont require warm water.

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Tropical	Extra tropical
(4) They cause huge rains, floods and loss of life and property	(4) They are milder than tropical cyclones.
(5) They cause damage to crops	(5) They provide water to crops and hence leads to agriculture production

Tropical cyclones weaken over the land because the energy for running of the air is provided by the latent heat of condensation. This latent heat is provided by the warm waters of the ocean. Once the supply of water is cut off, the energy stops and the cyclone

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withers away.

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23. The formation and nature of a soil depends on a number of factors other than the parent rock. Explain through examples of Indian soil types.
मृदा का निर्माण और उसकी प्रकृति, मूल चट्टान से भिन्न कई अन्य कारकों पर भी निर्भर करती है। भारतीय मृदा के प्रकारों के उदाहरण के माध्यम से समझाएं।

The formation of soil depend upon:

1. Parent rock
2. Climate
3. Natural vegetation
4. Human activity
5. Time
6. forces of nature

Hence, it can be seen that apart from parent rock, a number of factor influence the soil formation.

The impact of climate can be seen in case of laterite soils of the western Ghats and ~~North~~ Eastern India. Intense rainfall leads to intense

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~~leating~~ leaching which leads to leaching.

Natural vegetation leads to humus in the soil. Soils of Terai region and Montane soils are more fertile due to this.

Human activity like ~~dredging~~ excavation, ~~dam building~~ mining, exploration also accelerate the process of soil formation.

Time is an important factor because it decides the maturity of the soil profile. The soils of alluvial are of two types:-

① Bhangar - The old alluvial deposits

② Khadar - The new alluvial deposits

The forces of nature also decide the soil type. Due to intense

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volcanic activity. Deccan plateau has black cotton soil while the Northern Plains have alluvial soil due to rivers.

Hence, many factor decide the profile, depth, type and maturity of the soil.

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24. Which are the prominent monsoon regions other than the Indian sub-continent? Elucidate the crucial role played by the Tibetan Plateau in regulating monsoons over the sub-continent.
भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप से भिन्न अन्य प्रमुख मानसून क्षेत्र कौन से हैं? उपमहाद्वीप के ऊपर मानसून को विनियमित करने में तिब्बत के पठार द्वारा निभायी जाने वाली महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को स्पष्ट करें।

Tropical monsoon climate is found on the Western Coast of North America, South Eastern Asia and the monsoon regions of the African Continent. It is also found in the North Western Africa and South America.

The Tibetan Plateau plays ~~multidimensional~~ multiple roles in regulating monsoon:-

① Due to intense heating of the Tibetan Plateau, the Intertropical convergence zone shifts northward in the month of May June to 25°N.

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(2) Tibetan plateau shifts the Bay of Bengal branch of monsoon towards the North western part of the Sub-continent.

(3) Tibetan Plateau splits the ~~west~~ ~~Ea~~ Eastern jet stream in the upper atmosphere. This decides the spread ~~of~~ and direction of the monsoon.

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25. Describe the different types of earthquake waves and their modes of propagation. How do the earthquakes occurring in the Fold Mountain regions differ from those occurring at large reservoirs/dams? What is the difference between Shallow-focus and deep-focus earthquakes?
विभिन्न प्रकार की भूकम्पीय तरंगों और उनके संचरण के प्रकारों का वर्णन करें। वलित पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में आने वाले भूकम्प बड़े जलाशयों/बांधों के क्षेत्र में आने वाले भूकम्प से कैसे भिन्न होते हैं? छिछले केन्द्र और गहरे केन्द्र वाले भूकम्पों में क्या अन्तर है।

Earthquake waves are primary of two types which are further divided into two type each.

Earthquake waves
- Primary waves
  - P-waves
  - S-waves
- Secondary waves
  - Rayleigh waves
  - Love waves

Primary waves are those waves which are generated at the focus of the earthquake.
P-waves are similar to the sound waves. The particles here vibrate in

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the direction of propagation of the wave. It is the fastest wave.

In S- waves, the particles vibrate perpendicular to the motion of the wave.

Secondary waves are generated when the primary waves reach the surface. They are the slowest but the most destructive waves.

In Rayleigh waves the particles vibrate both perpendicular to the surface and the wave propagation.

In Love waves, the particles vibrate in circular manner.

Earthquakes in fold mountains are caused due to convergence boundary between two tectonic plates. They can be deep or shallow

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Earthquakes. On the contrary, the earthquakes due to dams are due to the pressure of water on the plate. They are shallow earthquakes

Shallow focus earthquakes have their foci in the upper crust while deep focus have deeper foci. ~~Deep~~ shallow focus earthquakes are caused due to continent continent convergence boundary. While ~~shallow~~ deep earthquakes are caused due to ocean continent or ocean-ocean boundary.